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L. S. L.
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1888, for educational and charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place semi-annually, (June and December), and its Single Number Drawings take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use the certificates, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Edw. Beaugrand
J. F. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

Grand MONTHLY Drawing,
in the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, September 11, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 tickets at \$2 each; halves, \$1; Quarters, 50¢; Tenths, 25¢; Twentieths, 12½¢.

1 PRIZE of \$300,000	100,000
1 PRIZE of 100,000	100,000
1 PRIZE of 50,000	50,000
1 PRIZE of 25,000	25,000
2 PRIZES of 10,000	20,000
5 PRIZES of 5,000	25,000
25 PRIZES of 1,000	25,000
100 PRIZES of 500	50,000
200 PRIZES of 300	60,000
500 PRIZES of 200	100,000
100 Prizes of \$500	50,000
100 Prizes of \$250	25,000
100 Prizes of \$100	10,000
999 Prizes of \$100	99,900
999 Prizes of \$50	49,950
999 Prizes of \$25	24,975
999 Prizes of \$10	9,990
999 Prizes of \$5	4,995
999 Prizes of \$2	1,998
999 Prizes of \$1	999
3,134 Prizes amounting to	\$1,054,890

NOTE.—Tickets drawing capital prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes.

For Club rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

Send Postal Notes, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,
Or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.
Address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Remember that the presence of Generals Beaugrand and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER that Four National Banks guarantee the payment of Prizes, and that all tickets bear the signature of the President of an institution, whose franchise is recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

W. S. MOORES. JOHN W. CARTMELL.
MOORES & CARTMELL,
DENTISTS.

OFFICE—Second street, in opera house building. Nitrous oxide gas administered in all cases.

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Office: Sutton Street, next door to Postoffice.

JACOB LINN.
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

Fresh Bread and Cakes made daily and delivered to any part of the city. Parties and weddings furnished on short notice. No. 32 Second street.

THE WHITE CAPS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MCCHENER REPORTS TO THE GOVERNOR.

AN INTENSELY INTERESTING STATE DOCUMENT OF INDIANA.

After Thoroughly Examining the Condition of Affairs in Crawford County He Says He Sees No Way to Remedy the Wrong Through Legal Measures, and Suggests That Governor Gray Make a Visit to the Scene of the Outrages.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—Attorney General McChener has submitted his report upon the White Cap investigation in southern Indiana to the governor. It is as follows:

"And I now beg leave to submit the following report: Your letter assumes that I have the power, as the attorney general of the state, to assist in the prosecution of criminal cases, and to aid in the apprehension, indictment and conviction of violators of the law, in the inferior courts of the state.



WHITE CAPS AT WORK.

"You are wrong in this assumption. The attorney general has nothing to do with criminal cases, except such as may be pending in the supreme court. Revised statutes, 1881, sec. 5659. The policy of our law is, in the absence of a necessity for executive interference, to make the inhabitants of the locality apprehend and punish criminals, and it is a wise and salutary one. For this purpose local courts of criminal jurisdiction have been created, and judges and prosecuting attorneys elected by the people. It is only when a criminal case has reached the supreme court that the attorney general becomes clothed with the power to act.

"But when I received your letter I determined to make such investigation as might be proper, not only as a matter of courtesy to you as governor, but because of the interest I felt in the good name of the state and the enforcement of the laws. If I had possessed the power to take action in these matters I would have acted long ago.

"For more than two years past the White Caps have been continuously and defiantly violating the law in Crawford county. At the October term, 1886, of the Crawford circuit court an indictment was returned against Thomas Courtney, Sr., Thomas Courtney, Jr., Isaac Sigler, George Sigler, Irwin Self, Gilly Graves, Davis Cosley, George Cosley and Alfred H. Kaylor.



RAID ON A VICTIM'S HOUSE.

"The indictment charges the defendants with having committed an assault and battery on George Seals September 14, 1886. At the March term, 1887, of that court, all of the defendants, except the two Courtneys and Kaylor, were tried by the court and acquitted. At the June term, 1888, the prosecuting attorney dismissed the case as to the Courtneys, for the reason, as he stated to the court, that there was not sufficient evidence to convict them. All the parties named were indicted at the October term, 1886, for riot in making an assault on George Seals September 14, 1886. The case as to all of the defendants, except Kaylor, has been dismissed by the prosecuting attorney for the reason already stated.

"The same persons were indicted at the October term, 1886, for conspiring to murder Joseph B. Leonard September 14, 1886. This case also, except as to Kaylor, has been dismissed by the prosecuting attorney for the same reason. The same parties were indicted at the October term, 1886, for conspiring to murder Rudolph H. Hutchinson September 14, 1886. The case, except as to Kaylor, has been dismissed by the prosecuting attorney for the reason stated. Kaylor has been confined in the state prison South for some time, having been convicted of another offense, and the cases against him are still pending.

"At the October term, 1887, William Highfill was indicted for an assault and battery on Charles Lankford, October 18, 1887, but the case was dismissed by the prosecuting attorney because of the absence of Lankford, who is said to have left the state. An information was lodged against John F. Wright, William Wright and Lafayette Finley for an assault and battery on Nicholas Kirsh with intent to murder him. They were tried by jury at the March term, 1888, and acquitted.

"All these cases were so-called White Cap cases. It thus appears that fourteen persons have been charged with crime, and that none have been convicted. The judge of Crawford circuit court is Hon. W. T. Zenor, who enjoys the reputation of being an honest fearless and able judge. At each session

of the grand jury he has delivered a strong and earnest charge relative to White Caps outrages, and has done all in his power under the law to secure the indictment and conviction of the offenders, and in these efforts he has been supported by the prosecuting attorney. Each of these officers is not only willing but anxious to do all in his power to secure the apprehension, indictment and conviction of the White Caps.

"The judge of the circuit court has the power to appoint counsel to assist the prosecuting attorney in criminal cases and allow compensation for such service out of the county treasury (Tull vs. State, 99 Ind., 238), and he assumes that he will not hesitate to exercise this power in all proper cases. With a judge of such high character, a prosecuting attorney and deputy, the assistant counsel who may be appointed by the court, and the additional counsel employed by you, I think it is safe to assume that the interests of the state will be protected so far as courts and lawyers can do it.

"But the responsibility does not end there; it rests largely with the law-loving people of Crawford county, for among them must be found the grand juries to indict and the petit juries to convict, if sufficient evidence be adduced. I regret to say that I did not find such a general sentiment as must exist before there can be a successful prosecution of the cases which may be brought in the future, no matter how conclusive the evidence may be.

"The condition of affairs is not only deplorable, but alarming. For at least ten years past the most outrageous offenses have been committed with impunity by the White Caps, they have in many ways shown their entire disregard for the law and its officers; they have driven citizens out of the county and out of the state; they have cruelly whipped their victims in the villages of the county without molestation; they have dragged large numbers from their beds and whipped them until the blood flowed to the ground; they have repeatedly flogged helpless women until life was nearly extinct, and have procured the publication of their law-defying notices in the newspapers of the county.

"I have not given a detailed statement of these outrages, for they have long been so notorious that you are, doubtless, well informed concerning them. From the organization of the band of White Caps others spring into existence, and now it is generally believed that all these bands are confederated together in one grand organization, covering portions of three or four counties. The number and the character of the violations of law to which I have briefly alluded, and the general belief that all the bands are combined in an organization for offense and defense, have brought about a reign of terror in the localities infested by the White Caps which can only be fully understood by those who have conversed with the people there.

"Property has been so depreciated that it cannot be sold for half of its value. No one has that confidence in his neighbor which is so essential to a good state of society. All is doubt and distrust and confusion."

"The attorney general follows this with several suggestions, the most important of which recommends that the governor visit the infected localities during the October sitting of the circuit court, and by his personal presence invite mutual confidence and change the general sentiment into the belief that the law can be enforced, and the distrust and confusion can be removed provided proper support is given those whose duty it is to protect the law-abiding citizens and punish the lawless.

A MAKE-BELIEVE HANGING.

Frank Young's Little Joke Almost Ends Fatally.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 8.—Frank Young, confined in the Albany, Ill., jail, attempted to have a little fun, which came near resulting fatally. He told the other prisoners that he was going to hang himself. He then tied a rope around his neck, and climbing upon a stool, tied the other end of the rope around a beam. He then stepped off and kicked over the stool.

Instead of rushing to his assistance, as he expected, the other prisoners only laughed at his frantic struggles. Young made a feeble effort to call for aid, which only increased the risibilities of the others. Their laughter attracted the attention of the sheriff, who rushed in and cut down the make-believe suicide just in time to save him.

Singular Sort of Bank Note.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—For a week past Charles S. Upton, a Warren street business man, has exhibited in his show case a bill issued by the Second National bank of Springfield, Mass., that, on the face, is a \$10 bill, while on the back it is \$23. It is one of a sheet of four said to have been printed by mistake by the American Bank Note company, in 1884, the sheet with a \$10 face being run through the press that printed \$20 backs. Yesterday Detective James J. Brooks, of the secret service, made a formal demand for the bill, in order that it might be inspected to determine whether it was counterfeit or not. Mr. Upton refused to give it up, but the matter was compromised by Mr. Upton agreeing to take it himself today to the sub-treasury for examination. He will destroy it, if it is counterfeit, he says.

Another Substitute for Jute.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—A substitute for cotton bagging has been found by the Date cotton mills in a cotton cloth termed "Omah-lers" which is of very heavy quality and appears to be very strong and durable. It is not as inflammable as jute bagging. A possibility created by the new bagging is that the use of jute, which has to be imported, will be abandoned and that a bagging industry here in the south will supply its place. All the looms of the Lane mills have been changed to admit of the weaving of this cloth and the supply will be equal to the demands of the planters or until such time as jute is restored to its normal value.

Fired on from Ambush.

RICHMOND, Tex., Sept. 8.—H. H. Frost, a prominent citizen of this town, was fired upon from ambush on Monday night near his residence, and seriously wounded. It is not known by whom the shots were fired, but three negroes have been arrested on suspicion.

VERY DISCOURAGING.

TEN DEATHS AND FIFTY-SIX NEW CASES AT JACKSONVILLE.

Many Die for the Want of Skilled Nurses. Several Liberal Responses Received to the Appeal for Funds—Local Physicians Almost Worked Down.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 8.—There were forty-six new cases of yellow fever reported to-day and ten deaths, the largest number that has so far occurred in one day. The outlook is very discouraging. Some of the patients have died for want of skilled nurses. The board of health has sent to New Orleans for as many competent nurses as are needed. There is a very bitter feeling among the people here at the policy that has shut women and children in who could have been sent to places of safety two weeks ago had a consistent and well ordered plan been adopted. The committee appointed this morning to prepare a statement of the facts looking to making charges against Surgeon General Hamilton will report within two or three days.

Several liberal responses were received to the appeal for relief, one from H. W. Flagler, \$1,000; the Savannah Benevolent association, \$1,000; the southern department of the Equitable Life Insurance company, \$1,000.

Two additional hospital wards are being built at Sand Hill, and it is hoped that arrangements will soon be perfected for the prompt and careful treatment and nursing of all patients. The poor will be industriously looked after.

Leading local physicians are almost worked down, several being sick. But few tenders of medical aid have been received from places where there are acclimated physicians. Dr. Frank H. Caldwell, of Sanford, has arrived and taken charge of St. Luke's hospital. Several sawmills are cutting lumber for houses at Camp Mitchell. Chairman McDuff will have several hundred workmen ready to begin their construction on Monday morning.

Gainesville, Palatka and Orlando.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A telegram received by the marine hospital service from Dr. Posey, states that he visited and inspected the cities of Gainesville and Palatka and Orlando, and found them healthy. Dr. Julius Were reports that Fernandina was also in good sanitary condition on September 1. Dr. Gutierrez reports from Camp Perry that eleven persons were sent to Jacksonville, Thursday; twelve were admitted, and 140 are still in camp. Nine have been discharged.

Surgeon General Hamilton has received the following telegram from W. S. Reese, dated Montgomery, Ala.:

"Our special agent reports ten cases of yellow fever at McLenney, Baker county, Florida; one death from black vomit. Pensacola and Maryanna have quarantined against the whole of Baker county. We will proceed to follow their example."

Sporting Notes.

A Pittsburg cricket eleven was defeated Thursday by an eleven from Ireland.

The New Orleans club has disbanded, and the management is \$1,300 in the hole.

The famous race horse starter, Sheridan, will tap the drum at the fall Latonia meeting.

Chicago has fired Brochers and Mains, their two latest phenomena. The latter will go to Lima.

Directors of the Zanesville club say they have got enough. The players may finish the season on the co-operative plan.

Overcoats were a necessity at Sheephead Bay race track Thursday. Winners were Sam Harper, Champagne Charlie, Peg Woffington, Firenze, Frank Ward and Ladette.

Sam Bryant will ship his great, two-year-old, Proctor Knott, to Louisville immediately, and he will not be run again this season. He was won \$79,000 in stakes in the east, and has many rich engagements for next season.

At Lower Brule Agency.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, Dak., Sept. 8.—The commissioners have not yet done anything of importance, having devoted the time to preparations for the coming work. Prominent Indians say they are about equally divided now, which is decidedly promising, in the face of the fact that nothing substantial has been done to win friends for the Sioux bill. The outlook for securing signatures at this agency is decidedly bright, and it is expected that three weeks hence comparatively all the signatures at Lower Brule and Crow Creek agencies will have been secured in favor of the bill.

The Gylfe Reaches Port.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The British bark Gylfe, Capt. Irwin, which sailed from Quebec July 8 for Greenock, and a portion of whose crew arrived in New York some days ago on the steamer Persian Monarch, and charged the captain with attempting to scuttle the vessel, has arrived at Queenstown with the captain and first and second mates on board. The captain states that the crew mutinied on August 21 and took to the boats, abandoning the vessel. The Gylfe is waterlogged. She will be towed to Greenock. The captain and the mates were in an exhausted condition.

Spinners on a Strike.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 8.—The spinners in the Narragansett mill have struck because they were compelled to work overtime, in order to make up a few minutes lost. The claim that two of their number were discharged, and they appealed to Secretary Howard for instructions. The latter told them to do as they chose as the spinners union has a law forbidding making up anything less than thirty minutes lost time, accordingly a shop meeting was held and all left their work.

No Cholera in Michigan.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 8.—A correspondent writes from Presque Isle that the disease which has been raging there for the past six weeks is an epidemic of dysentery. He gives the health officer's statement which says that there have been 209 cases to date; eight deaths, owing to lack of medical assistance, and 179 recoveries. He thinks the scourge about passed.

THE OLD ROMAN ILL.

He is Overcome at Madison Square Garden, New York, While Speaking.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—An immense throng of people gathered Thursday night in Madison Square Garden to hear a speech which Judge Thurman was expected to deliver. As Mr. Thurman stepped forward to the speaker's stand, and stood erect there, wip-



ALLEN G. THURMAN

ing the perspiration from his face with the famed bandana, the wildest excitement followed. Every one having a seat stood upon it. Bandanas and flags were waved, and the crowd cheered and cheered again, drowning into a muffled sound the strains of the band. The cheering continued for fully five minutes and then, with a voice so feeble that only those in a few feet of him could tell except by the motion of his lips that he was speaking, he finally told the audience that he was in no condition to speak, and would be obliged to withdraw from the stage.

Cal. Brice and Mr. Flower stepped forward, and each taking Mr. Thurman by the arm assisted him back from the speakers' stand. He was almost fainting, and for a few minutes was too sick to be removed from the building. When he had recovered sufficiently Judge Thurman was taken in a carriage direct to the ladies' entrance of the Fifth Avenue hotel, accompanied by Messrs. Brice and Barnum, and his son, Allen W. Thurman. The judge was conducted to his room, and was attended by Dr. Goldthwaite, the hotel physician. The latter applied remedies, and later it was said that the distinguished patient would be all right in an hour or two.

Dr. Goldthwaite said the judge had been attacked by cholera morbus at 3 p. m., and he had advised his patient to not exert himself by attending the big meeting. Judge Thurman insisted upon going to Madison Square garden, notwithstanding the advice of his physician.

Mr. Barnum came out of the Thurman apartments in a little while, and, though he looked seriously worried, announced that Mr. Thurman would be all right in a couple of hours.

In the meantime, Governor Hill made a speech to the throng in Madison Square garden. Governor Green, of New Jersey, and others followed with brief addresses.

Judge Thurman slept well during the night, not waking till 10 o'clock. Dr. Goldthwaite visited him at an early hour, and after an examination, said that his patient was doing well and would soon be all right.

Grand Demonstration at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—The formal opening of the Republican campaign in Indiana took place Thursday night, and the demonstration was grand, indeed. It is estimated that the procession contained fully ten thousand men. The marching column was reviewed at the New Denison hotel by Gen. Harrison, Gen. Hovey and ex-Governor Porter.

SCOTT'S CHINESE BILL.

It Passes the Senate—The President's Signature Will Make It a Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The senate passed the Scott Chinese exclusion bill as reported from the house. Ayes 37, nays 3.

Prairie Fires in Dakota.

ABERDEEN, Dak., Sept. 8.—Reports from points west of here state that prairie fires are doing great damage in Edmunds and McPherson counties. The fire has burned a strip twenty-five miles long and three miles wide. A large number of farmers lost their entire crops and their farm buildings, while others were able to protect their grain by plowing furrows and fighting the fire. The worst is over.

Indiana Soldiers' Reunion.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 8.—The veterans of the Eighty-second, Fifty-second, Twenty-second, Thirty-second, Sixty-seventh, Ninety-third, and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana volunteers and the Tenth Indiana cavalry and Second Indiana battery will hold their annual reunion here September 19, 20 and 21. It will be a grand event.

Harvest Threatened by Flames.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Sept. 8.—While threshing in an open field on the farm of Col. C. E. Briant, three miles east of this city, a spark from the engine ignited a stack of grain, and from this it was communicated to all, until the entire harvest of wheat and oats was burned. A fire engine was sent out from the city, and with the help of these they saved the buildings. Col. Briant estimates his loss at nearly three thousand bushels of grain.

Crushed Under Trucks.

TIFFIN, O., Sept. 8.—A man named Cochner, who was moving from Findlay to Tiffin, was badly injured at Carey Thursday. He was standing on the platform, when a passing train struck the projecting handles of a baggage-truck and threw a mountain of trucks upon him, crushing his leg and inflicting severe internal injuries. A lady standing near was also hurt, but how seriously is not known.

Scalped by a Horse.

MADISON, Ind., Sept. 8.—The three-year-old son of Albert Banta, of Braytown, was bitten on the head by a vicious horse, tearing off the scalp and a portion of the bones, leaving the brain exposed. The little fellow lived but a few hours.